The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and federal fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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NATION'S WORKERS AIDED BY UNIONISM

—SECRETARY OF LABOR DAVIS

Washington, Jan. 24.—Expressing regret that he was unavoidably detained from attendance at a dinner in honor of Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L., and George Hedrick and William J. Tracy, president and secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. building trades department, Secretary of Labor Davis said: "The spirit in with you in the tribute you are met to pay to the new leaders of trade unionism, the men who will lead the forward march of American labor toward the betterment and happiness of the man who works.

"These men are old and experienced in the trade union movement," continued Secretary Davis. "They have fought the battles of American labor in the ranks and in responsible executive positions. Under their guidance we may look for true progress, for action in tune with modern conditions, for the preservation of all that American trade unionism has won during the wonderful 50 years of leadership of our late revered leader, Samuel Gompers, and for the winning of new victories in keeping with the ever forward march of ideals in our times. Men change, times change, methods change. We must keep step with progress. The methods of trade union development which I knew when I entered the movement more than 30 years ago must give place to methods which fit conditions to-day. Then, unionism fought as the under dog. Today it stands upon a more equal footing with the employers with whom it must deal.

"Under the leadership of the men you honor to-night, we may look for a stirring revival of the age-old principles of trade unionism. Insistence of these principles lies not in the hatreds born of controversy in the political arena. It lies largely in bringing about a closer understanding between the man who works for a living and the men who manage the industries which must supply the nation.

"It lies in the closest possible cooperation among trade unionists everywhere, and in the elimination of all conflict or friction throughout the broad field of trade unionism. These things we may expect from the leaders in whom the American people now reposes his confidence.

"To these leaders and to every trade unionist I pledge my heartiest support and co-operation in every movement that may be attempted for the advancement of the man and woman who works."

FOE OF CHILD LABOR BAN IS TRICKY

"Who shall say that a healthy boy or girl of 14 or 15 years, left without a father, shall not do any work to keep the widowed mother and the rest of the family from starvation and pauperism?"

The above, written by Henry Van Dyke, former United States minister to The Netherlands, is a sample of the publicity circulated by opponents of the federal child labor amendment.

Mr. Van Dyke is "out of order." The question "before the house" is not whether a healthy boy or girl of 14 or 15 years shall aid a widowed mother.

The question is: "Shall congress be given the authority to pass a federal child labor law?"

When it secures that right, and then takes up the passage of a child labor law, Mr. Van Dyke's point will be in order.

It might be recalled, however, that in 1916 and in 1919 congress believed it had the power to pass a federal child labor law. It did so. In neither case were Mr. Van Dyke's lamentations justified.

The former diplomat also said:

"Let the states regulate it (child labor) by the wisest and most careful legislation they can get. LET THEM PROSPER OR DECLINE, ACCORDING TO THE WISDOM AND HUMANITY OF THEIR RULE."

This sentiment is not common sense, though it may appeal to the unthinking. We are not living in the Spartan age, when physically unfit were pitched from the crag of Mt. Taygetus.

Whenever any state in the nation declines because of the exploitation of helpless children, the effect can not be confined within the boundaries of that state. The entire nation suffers, socially and politically.

Children are not men and women—they are potential men and women. In a few years they will develop or unmake America.

No state can stand aloof while a state permits itself to decay to say that a tenant has the right to set fire to his house.

OFFICIALS ATTEMPT TO RIDICULE TALES OF PORTO RICAN THUGGERY

Washington, Jan. 24.—Governor Towner and other officials of Porto Rico are in Washington with a tale of prosperity, contentment and law and order in that island. According to the public press, the governor has declared that the charges of thuggery and violences on workers at the last election are "absolutely unfounded." The governor treats them as dreams.

Santiago Iglesias, president of the Workingmen's Federation of Porto Rico, affiliated to the A. F. of L., is also in Washington. He tells a different story, which is supported by affidavits.

He charges that workers were assaulted and robbed of their election privileges last November in practically every section of the island; that votes were not counted when cast; that observers for the workers' candidates were not permitted to function; that voters were driven from the polls, and in many instances when they presented themselves at the polling booths they were told, "You have voted."

Porto Rico trade unionists have petitioned President Coolidge to further the appointment of a congressional commission, and this is also urged by Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L.

"Despite Governor Towner's claim, if the people of the United States understood conditions in Porto Rico they would insist that this challenge to democracy be mét," said Mr. Iglesias.

"It is true there is prosperity in the island, but for whom? For the sugar trust, the tobacco trust, the transportation trust, the financial power and other combinations that control the island and whose agents assaulted and intimidated voters at the last election.

"The economic condition of Porto Rico workers is deplorable," continued Mr. Iglesias. "There are thousands of men, women and children living in straw huts in the tobacco, sugar and coffee districts. They are barefoot, almost nude, and have one meal a day of black coffee, boiled rice and beans, and are sick with the various tropical diseases because of poor housing, sanitation and food. Wages of these people range from 30 to 80 cents a day.

"When these workers suspend work to improve conditions, as is their right under the laws of the United States, their organizations are destroyed and some of the strikers murdered. When they would seek redress on the political field they are again mobbed.

"Some persons may say this is a 'normal condition' in Porto Rico. It was, under the Spanish regime, but Porto Ricans are living under a democratic form of government.

"We insist that these wrongs be righted, and as a necessary preliminary, we ask that congress ignore the powerful combinations of capitalists and appoint a commission to investigate the island."

WASTES IN INDUSTRY WORRY BUSINESS MEN

Washington, Jan. 24—Waste in industry and the excessive cost of distribution are attracting the attention of business men, who conferred in this city with Secretary of Commerce Hoover on this question.

In his address to the conference Mr. Hoover said that "one of the greatest wastes in our whole system of distribution is the unnecessary number of links in the distribution chain and the excessive number of chains." He referred to waste from excessive seasonality of production and distribution, with consequent slumps and unemployment; waste due to lack of transportation and terminals, and waste from a lack of standards of quality and grades.

It was stated that during the decade ending in 1920 the elements engaged in distribution increased 10 times as fast as those that were directly engaged in production.

While commodities are being produced at an increasingly lower cost, the charges for these commodities are increasing because of a multiplicity of sales organizations and middle men.

The business men made no specific recommendation and it was agreed that a knowledge of all facts is the first requisite.

A significant feature of the meeting was the absence of any reference to salvation through legislation. It was agreed that the ills of faulty distribution must be solved by those directly interested.

BANKER CHANGES FRONT

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 24.—Two years ago Daniel Morgan, a banker, voted as a member of the state legislature to petition congress to pass a federal child labor amendment. Mr. Morgan is again in the state legislature, and he now declares that the amendment is favored two years ago is "a trade union plot to create a job monopoly for adult workers."

REJECT CHILD LABOR BAN

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 24.—Without a dissenting vote the state legislature rejected the proposed child labor amendment to the federal constitution.

A lobby of cotton mill and other manufacturers who insisted on "state rights," made the verdict possible.

ATTACK PRIMARY LAW

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 24.—Senator Christensen has introduced a bill to restore the convention system for the nomination of party candidates. This attack on the primary system has been expected, as propaganda against direct nominations by the people has been carried on for many months.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 24.—The Michigan state federation of labor will hold its annual convention in this city the week of February 3.

NEWSPAPER OWNERS OPERATE FOR PROFIT

New York, Jan. 24.—The Wall Street Journal contributes to the cause of realism by combatting the popular delusion that a newspaper is not a private-controlled institution, operated for profit.

A local newspaper, in an editorial article, declared that "the American newspaper has always been an institution affected with a public interest."

To this, the Wall Street Journal bluntly replies: "A newspaper is a private enterprise, owning nothing whatever to the public, which grants it no privileges, is therefore, 'affected' with no public interest. It is emphatically the property of its owner, who is selling a manufactured product at his own risk. If the public does not like his opinions or his method of presenting news, the remedy is in its own hands. It is under no obligation to buy the paper.

"To say that a public interest is created because newspapers are carried in the mails at special rates, fixed by the post office itself, is sheer nonsense. If that were true, everything that is carried in the mails would be affected with a public interest.

"For ridiculously obvious reasons there is no public regulation of the willing enough to encourage the public in the delusion that it is the editor or the reporter and not the proprietor of the paper who, most properly, considers his newspaper as a business proposition. That is just that, no more and certainly no less, and the public is all the better served when there is no pretense of being anything else."

SHORTER WORK WEEK DOESN'T SCARE EDITOR

New York, Jan. 24.—The New York World is not alarmed at five-day week demands. After reviewing the reduction of hours and the revolution in industry through labor-saving machinery, the editor asks:

"Is the world coming?" Well, why not? A Saturday morning clipped off the schedule and we shall have it.

"That is what this would have seemed a hundred years ago. Then a 14-hour day, six days a week, was common enough. One of the first fights of our infant labor unions was for the 12-hour day, and then for the eight-hour day.

"So, after a period of readjustment, we are beginning to find the early commonplaces of the industrial revolution were right after all. They, seeing machines appearing everywhere, hated machines. They argued that machines would eventually relieve human beings of long and degrading labor. And economists, from Karl Marx, in particular, jeered and snarled, and proved by algebra that machines would only make labor more miserable cruelly. But economists sometimes are wrong.

"Machines, without a doubt, have made it possible for us to produce our subsistence with less work, leaving us more idea for leisure."

FAVOR CHILD LABOR BAN

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 24.—Governor Hammill, in his inaugural address, took strong ground in favor of the federal child labor amendment. The retiring governor, Nate Kendall, in his last communication to the legislature, declared that machines would eventually relieve human beings of long and degrading labor, and condemned child labor. Karl Marx, in particular, jeered and snarled, and proved by algebra that machines would only make labor more miserable cruelly. But economists sometimes are wrong.

"Machines, without a doubt, have made it possible for us to produce our subsistence with less work, leaving us more idea for leisure."

DENY CONTRACT CLAIM

Washington, Jan. 24.—The United States supreme court has ruled that a firm cannot collect prospective profits from the government. The navy department contracted with the College Point boat corporation of New York for certain supplies, but none had been delivered when the armistice was signed. The government notified the company that the supplies would not be needed and took over all of the company's material it purchased for making the supplies.

This did not satisfy the concern which sued for its prospective profits.

GOVERNOR "ANNOYED"

Sacramento, Calif., Jan. 24.—Just prior to the legislature's ratification of the child labor amendment, Governor Richardson was quoted in the press as "being annoyed" at the ratification drive of the friends of the amendment.

Alleged spokesmen for the farmers attempted to be hostility against the amendment by the claim that every attempt to exempt farmers from the provisions of child labor legislation was voted down in congress. It was shown how impossible it was for congress to specify any occupation in the child labor act, such as the amendment is. These and other exceptions can be placed in the law by the legislature is authorized to pass a child labor act.

WHOLESALE PRICES UP

Washington, Jan. 24.—A sharp increase in the wholesale commodity prices for December is reported by the United States bureau of labor statistics. The gain of 2% per cent over November. In no month since April, 1923, have prices averaged so high.

BIG PROFITS IN BISCUITS

New York, Jan. 24.—The National biscuit company's report for last year shows record-breaking profits. Net earnings were $12,521,526, compared with $13,092,836 in 1923, the previous high record.

NEW TRADE UNION OFFICIALS RENEW FEALTY TO WORKERS

Washington, Jan. 24.—"Without reservation of strength, intellect or ability which I may possess, I give myself to my present position," said William Green, president of the A. F. of L., at a dinner given by resident officials of international unions. The affair was attended by a large number of trade unionists and their ladies. Other guests of honor were James P. Noonan, newly-elected vice president of the A. F. of L., and George F. Hedrick and William J. Tracy, president and secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. building trades department, also both newly elected.

"As I survey the situation," continued President Green, "I am impressed with this fact, that the work of organization and education must be carried on in every unorganized field and in every community in thoroughgoing, vigorous fashion. The appeal in behalf of this great, humane undertaking, must be made not only to the workers themselves, but to the sense of fairness and justice which is so characteristic of our American people.

"The field is a vast one and the work is so great, but the service which can be rendered through organized effort is of inestimable value. Organize the unorganized must be our slogan. It is a work for humanity, for not only through the independence and freedom which come through organization can men and women reach that standard of life and living commensurate with American citizenship and enjoy in full measure a happy life."

In referring to the former president of the A. F. of L., Mr. Green said:

"It seems but yesterday since Samuel Gompers, one of the foremost residents of this community, and the great leader of the hosts of labor, was here among us. His dramatic death and burial and the incidents in connection therewith are still fresh in our minds. It is very difficult for us to realize that he has gone from us forever. We reverently mourn his loss."

President Green called upon organized labor to observe its agreements and give full service.

"We must enhance the cause of organized labor," he said, "by showing, by precept, word and deed, that a union workman is a more efficient, valuable worker than a non-union worker; that his sense of obligation to give service of the highest order in return for an acceptable wage scale and the recognition of his right to organize is quickened and sustained because of his trade union membership."

Messrs. Noonan, Hedrick and Tracy expressed the same sentiments. Vice President Matthew Woll spoke for the executive council of the A. F. of L., and called on every trade unionist to give full co-operation to labor's new executive. James O'Connell, president of the A. F. of L. metal trades department, acted as toastmaster. Among the large number of expressions of good will to the newly-elected officials was a letter, read by A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison, from Secretary of Labor Davis, who found it impossible to attend because of the death of a friend.

Mr. Davis paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Samuel Gompers, and also to the guests of the evening. "I am with you in spirit," he said.

"Under the leadership of the men you honor tonight, we may look for a stirring revival of the age-old principles of trade unionism," he said.

SEVEN-DAY LAW IS VOID; NOT UNIFORM, IS CLAIM

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 24.—The state supreme court has set aside the state law that provides for a one-day-rest-in-seven for persons employed "in or about any mechanical or mercantile establishment, factory, foundry, laundry, mine or stationary boiler or engine room in this state."

Exceptions were made for street cars, locomotives, telephone and telegraph companies, undertakers, newspapers, canneries, and other callings.

In declaring the law unconstitutional, the court said:

"So far as the act must operate alike upon all who are similarly situated, it is outside the power of congress to select particular employes of the class, and gives to them privileges which it withholds from other employes of the same class; or if it selects particular employes of the class and imposes upon them burdens and restrictions from which it exempts other employers of the same class, it denies the equal protection of the laws to those discriminated against and thereby violates the constitutional mandate.

"Every examination of this statute shows that anyone who employs men in a power plant or boiler or engine room is subject to the law if the heat or power generated is used in a hotel, a shoe factory, a bakery or a restaurant, but is outside the law if it is used in a newspaper plant, a place of public amusement, a flour mill, or a cannery.

"The need for a day of rest is the same whether the employe is generating heat and power for use in one or another of the lines of business mentioned."

POTTERS TO ORGANIZE

East Liverpool, Ohio, Jan. 24.—Officers of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters have arranged a membership canvass that will include every shop in this district. More than 200 committeemen will join with the general national officials in the campaign. The work will be systematized, with every shop having its own committee. The membership will be drawn from that particular shop.

The unexpected demand for application blanks, it is declared, is but the prelude of a general reinstatement in the organization.

CITY MAY BUY CAR LINE

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—Municipal officials, it is stated, are considering the purchase of the Market street railway, which is in direct competition with the city-owned street car line. Previous negotiations failed because of a difference of $10,000,000 in valuation figures.

Both lines charge a 5-cent fare. The city line is operating under union conditions and pays a higher wage, with shorter hours.

MINE DUSTS HARMFUL

Washington, Jan. 24.—Some mine dusts, notably those from lead, mercury, zinc and arsenic ores, are poisonous and dangerous to health, according to human body, states Dr. R. R. Sayers, chief surgeon of the bureau of mines.

Poisonous dusts are rarely, if ever, found in coal mines. The preventive treatment in such cases is much more important than the curative treatment.

RAISE WAGE VOLUNTARILY

Miami, Fla., Jan. 24.—The management of the Miami Herald has voluntarily raised wages of its printers to $53 a week. The old rate was $50. Nonunion employes are benefited.

LANDLORDS ALARMED; HIGH RENTALS REACT

Washington, Jan. 24.—Real estate men throughout the country are protesting to congress against a drastic rent-regulation bill for the District of Columbia that is being considered by national law-makers.

Since the war, shortage in Washington has been a serious problem. During the war the government erected several hundred buildings to house its women office workers. The government continues to operate these institutions.

Real estate men have insisted there is no housing problem. They have fought the bill on the ground that action, which has been made impotent through court decisions.

Petitioners have been placed on large apartments and other housing properties and increased rents have been necessary to pay interest on mortgages that have been pyramided on these false values. Apartments that cost $200,000 to build in war times are now carrying three and four mortgages that total four and five times the original cost.

These exactions have been so hard, that the real estate men are alarmed, and they now realize that "the old law of supply and demand" will not check the pyramiding of mortgages. They are willing to have a license system, and are combatting other pending bills in the hope that action will be postponed until March 4, when congress adjourns.

The bill that alarms them provides that a commission shall examine books and other documents of real estate owners relative to rents. If rents higher than the commission's award is charged, the tenant may sue to recover double the amount of such excess, and costs. The owner may also be fined up to $1,000 and imprisoned one year or less.

ALIENS WAIT IN CUBA

Washington, Jan. 24.—About 20,000 Europeans are now in Cuba "awaiting the opportunity to slip over" to the United States, it was declared in testimony by W. W. Husband, commissioner general of immigration, to the house appropriations committee.

Foreigners going to Mexico for this purpose, however, are relatively few, Mr. Husband said, because of the reluctance of the Mexican government in allowing them to enter its territory, and because of the poor transportation facilities between Europe and that country. A greater number of aliens try to get through the northern border than through the southern border, Mr. Husband said, because of the nearness of large towns to the border.

MILLIONAIRES INCREASE

Washington, Jan. 24.—Sixty-seven persons reported net incomes of more than $1,000,000 each in 1923, according to a statement issued by the treasury department. This is the largest number in the millionaire class since 1916. There were nine persons who reported a net income of $3,000,000 or more in 1923, as against five in 1922, and it is estimated that their net income exceeded $5,000,000. Great care was taken by the government to hide the identity of these taxpayers. The law provides for this secrecy.

GAS EARNINGS INCREASE

New York, Jan. 24.—The Associated gas and electric companies announce a profit last year of $1,846,475. This is an increase of $677,497 over the previous year.

Savages Do Not Exploit Children

By PROF. WILSON D. WALLIS

Acting Chairman, Department of Americanization Training and Anthropology, University of Minnesota

Professionally, my reactions on the questions involved in the proposed child labor amendment are as follows: Our present system, which the amendment is aimed to remedy, permits a more brutal treatment of children than can be found anywhere in so-called savagery. Not only does it permit it, but more brutal conditions obtain in large sections of our civilization than can be found anywhere among the ruder peoples. I write this quite literally, and with full sense of professional responsibility. I will retract if anyone will point me a single tribe—uninfluenced by European civilization—in which children are made to work in any manner that denies them full development. That is the system which the amendment is aimed to remedy, permits a more brutal treatment of children than can be found anywhere in so-called savagery. Not only does it permit it, but more brutal conditions obtain in large sections of our civilization than can be found anywhere among the ruder peoples. I write this quite literally, and with full sense of professional responsibility. I will retract if anyone will point me a single tribe—uninfluenced by European civilization—in which children are made to work in any manner that denies them full development. That is the system which the amendment is aimed to remedy, permits a more brutal treatment of children than can be found anywhere in so-called savagery. Not only does it permit it, but more brutal conditions obtain in large sections of our civilization than can be found anywhere among the ruder peoples. I write this quite literally, and with full sense of professional responsibility. I will retract if anyone will point me a single tribe—uninfluenced by Euro-

TRADE UNION BANK MAKES NOTABLE GAIN

New York, Jan. 24.—The Federation bank of New York, the largest bank controlled by unions of the A. F. of L., has made notable gains since its organization, 20 months ago. At the present time its resources total $8,500,000.

Peter J. Brady, member of the Photo Engravers' union, whose energy and organizing genius made the bank possible, has been reelected president. He states that resources will reach $10,000,000 at the second anniversary of the bank's establishment.

"Owing to the bank's remarkable growth, it will soon become necessary to increase the capital to $1,000,000," said President Brady. "The new issue will be widely distributed among union members."

RAIL CLERKS GET RAISE

Chicago, Jan. 24.—The railroad labor board has awarded yard-office clerks on 43 railroads in all parts of the country a wage increase of from 1 to 2 cents an hour. Clerks who were increased last year are not included in the latest award.

GIRLS' PAY IS LOW

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Five hundred women and girls holding down civil service positions are paid from $720 to $840 a year, Senator Elmer F. Hewitt declared State Senator Hewitt, chairman of the state finance committee.

"I understand that they ask girls and women to work for the state for less than $900 a year in these high-cost-of-living days," he said.

Senator Hewitt and Eberly Hutchinson, chairman of the assembly ways and means committee, agree that these rates should be increased.

MANY ENGLISH UNEMPLOYED

Washington, Jan. 24.—The unemployment situation in England continues to grow worse, according to a statement issued by the ministry of labor. Associated Press cables state that figures presented by the minister show that 1,370,800 persons are on the lists of the unemployment exchanges. This indicates the increase of 32,915 over last week's figures and 40,125 more than in the corresponding week of 1924.

DEATH RATE GROWS

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 24.—An increase in the death rate of this state last year, as compared with 1923, was due to diseases of the heart, cancer and influenza.

92 IN DAILY WAGE RATE

Vancouver, British Columbia, Jan. 24.—Unemployed are being put to work for $2 a day and organized labor fears that this rate will be used as a basis for the balance of the year.

PACKERS CHANGE FRONT

Washington, Jan. 24.—The "big five" packers are pleading before the District of Columbia supreme court to annul an agreement they made with the government in 1920 to divorce their business from unrelated activities.

The packers signed the agreement when grocery interests were objecting to their invasion of that field, and the meat barons now insist that the socalled "consent decree" is illegal. The packers' fight is conducted by a combination of large fruit growers in California who claim that the decree is not annulled the wholesale grocers will have a monopoly of the canned fruit distributing business. The attorneys insist that the annullment will give the packers a monopoly of meats and substitutes for meat.

WANT PROMISES KEPT

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The executive council of the state federation of labor has asked members of the state legislature to reject the proposed "advisory" referendum of the federal child labor amendment.

The legislators are reminded that they were elected on a platform favorable to the amendment, and that this is a sufficient mandate from the people.

"Any supplementary voting on the question would be superfluous and result in unnecessary delay," the unionists said.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS

Washington, Jan. 24.—Employment in manufacturing industries in the United States increased 2 per cent in December, as compared with November, according to reports from establishments.

The aggregate earnings of employes increased 4.8 per cent, and per capita earnings increased 2.7 per cent. The bureau says that these statistics indicate the upward trend of August, September and October was genuine, despite the slight setback shown in November.

MOVIE OPERATORS GAIN

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Moving picture managers have concluded not to "import non-union operators from the south and fight the union to a finish."

Instead, they have reached a wage agreement with Midwest film operators and raised wages 10 per cent, spread over a two-year period.

WESTERN UNION'S PROFITS HIGH

New York, Jan. 24.—The Western Union Telegraph company estimates that its 1924 profits will total $12,394,000, after depreciation, taxes, interest and a substantial appropriation for cable development have been met. The 1924 profits are nearly $1,000,000 more than the previous year.

EDUCATION IS ESSENTIAL TO UNIONISM

By FANNIA M. COHN

Executive Secretary, Educational Department, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

The beginning of 1925 marks a new epoch in the workers' education movement of our country, and this is expressed in these extracts from the report of the committee on education of the A. F. of L., under the chairmanship of President Green at its convention in El Paso, last November.

"Your committee is of the deliberate opinion that the time has arrived when, in addition to framing and recommending the service of the Workers' education bureau to the trade union movement, some plan should be adopted whereby this bureau of education for the workers should be financed by the workers.

"This workers' educational service should reach and include every union of every national and international affiliated with the A. F. of L. Adequate provision should be made to make this possible. Every dollar so invested in the future growth and progress of the trade union movement.

"We, therefore, recommend that the forty-fourth annual convention of the A. F. of L. the following plan of financing support of the Workers' education bureau:

"1. That each national and international union provide each year an educational fund equivalent to one-half cent per member per annum.

"2. That this educational fund be paid quarterly to the Workers' education bureau for the educational service to their members.

"3. That the local unions be urged to undertake active affiliation with the Workers' education bureau, and pay an annual membership fee of $1 for the regular educational service of the bureau."

This means that the convention of the A. F. of L. not only recommitted the labor movement to workers' education by definitely deciding that the education of its members is the concern of the trade unions, but they have provided a plan for financing the movement.

By this decision the labor movement admits that adult education is under the influence of certain interests which very often do not work for human progress.

This new venture of the American labor movement—workers' education by the workers—should not be an imitation of adult education as provided by many agencies. Labor is striving to create something new. It has fundamental changes. It wants to see a better world and it realizes the importance that education exerts in this respect. Therefore, it must of necessity give a new meaning to many social and economic standards.

We invite every honest and earnest person to make his contribution, whether as lecturer, instructor or in any other capacity, but he must come as an individual ready to serve the cause. These persons will find in the workers' classes a fertile field where they can plant intellectual and spiritual seeds that will some day bear good results.

Those active in the workers' education movement within the trade unions should resolve for the new year that the first essential for success in the movement is faith in it and an aim and a plan to achieve results, and no temporary setback or slow progress should deter the person from his objective.

And last but not least, they should remember that this movement will have to be financed and supervised by the trade unions. The labor movement provided funds for its manifold activities, and it will have, unqualifiedly, to include workers' education amongst them.